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The CAROLINA FARMER

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Summer Fun With Ice Cream... Page 16

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You buy Food Security when you buy a Frigidaire Freezer

Each carries a 5-year food spoilage warranty with no top money limits!

No other food freezer you can buy gives you greater protection against food loss! Compare the food security you get with Frigidaire Food Freezers. Read the warranty below and see how Frigidaire protects you against food loss due to mechanical failure. Think what it could save you.

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At any time within five years from the date of delivery of the Frigidaire Food Freezer to the original purchaser, the Manufacturer will reimburse the owner or user, through an authorized Frigidaire dealer or distributor, for the actual loss of frozen food by spoilage due to mechanical failure under normal use and service of the Frigidaire Food Freezer, except that the Manufacturer shall not be liable for loss unless amounting to $5.00 and then only for the excess over and above $5.00 for each and every loss.

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Product Warranty

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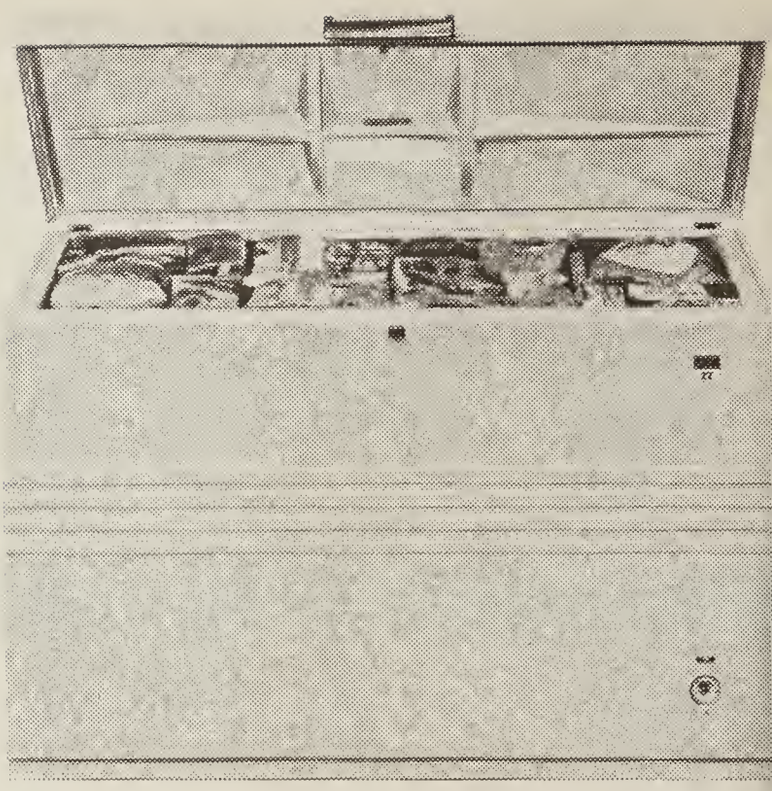
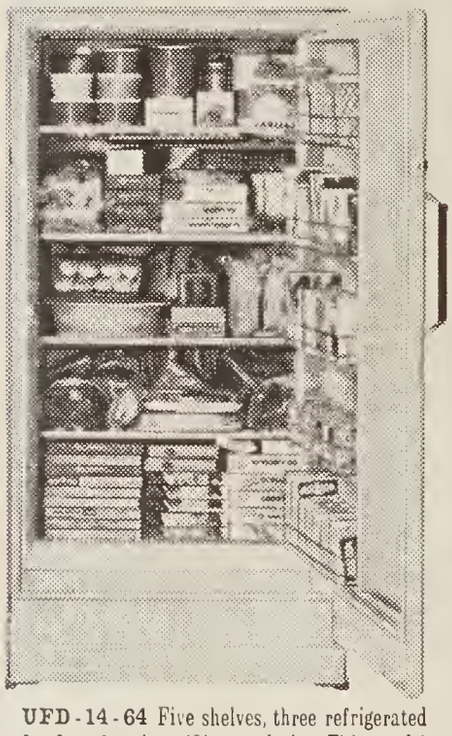
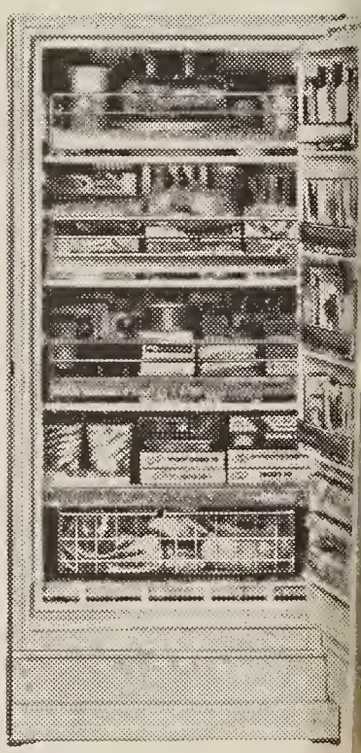
FRIGIDAIRE
PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS



CFF-17 Big chest type freezer. 577-pound size. Fast-freeze section refrigerated on three sides and bottom. Slide-Aside storage basket for items used most often.



UFD-14-64 Five shelves, three refrigerated for fast freezing. 481-pound size. This model has one adjustable, removable shelf for bulky packages. Flip-Quick Ice Ejector available for all models at slight extra cost.



UFPI-17-64 No defrosting ever. Fros
builds up to waste space because it's Frost
590-lb. size. Interior light. Built-in lock. J
holder. Comes in 4 colors and white. All
have removable door shelf fronts for easy c

13.52 cu.ft. Model
Slide-aside basket
Fast freeze shelf
CFB-14

19.55 cu. ft. 2
Slide-aside baskets
Fast freeze shelf
MODEL CFB-20

9.61 cu. ft.
4 shelves.
Model
UFD-10-64

11.78 cu. ft.
Fully Frost-
Proof. Model
UFPD-12-64

17.87 cu. ft
625-lb. size.
Model
UFD-18-64

20
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See Your Local FRIGIDAIRE Dealer

ALBEMARLE
Setzler-Hinson Furn. Co., Inc.
Stanley Hardware Co., Inc.

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Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.

BENSON
Rose and Company

BOONE
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BURGAW
Harrell's Department Store

CARRBORO
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Dunn Furniture Co.

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HOT SPRINGS
Your Bob Davis Store

JACKSONVILLE
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KINGS MOUNTAIN
McGinnis Furniture Co.

KINSTON
L. Harvey & Son, Inc.

LAURINBURG
Market Furniture Co.

LENOIR
W. E. Shaw Furniture Co.

LEXINGTON
Lexington Furniture Exchange

LIBERTY
Liberty Machinery Co.

LOCUST
Almond Home Supply

LUMBERTON
Thompson Electric Co.

MADISON
H. J. Grogan Hardware

MARSHVILLE
Griffin TV and Appliance

MEBANE
James Electric & Furniture Co.

MONROE
Hargett Electric Co.
Holloway Music Store

MORGANTON
Alman-Hayes Furniture Co.
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MOUNT GILEAD
Mount Gilead Hardware

NEW BERN
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
Turner-Tolson Furniture Co.

NEWTON
Rhyne Hardware Co.

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Penny Furniture Co.

RAEFORD
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RALEIGH
Stephens Appliance Co.
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SELMA
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N. WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
Gray Bros. Furniture Co.

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Refrigeration & Appliances, Inc.

Strengthening Muscles

In May, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman directed the Department of Agriculture to implement recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Cooperatives designed to encourage greater teamwork between the USDA and the nation's cooperatives.

A key recommendation of the committee was creation of a task force to probe into possibilities of "increasing the farmer's muscle in the marketplace."

But the Chamber of Commerce of the United States — as might be expected — views the move darkly. "Some of our members see in this new thrust," says the Chamber, "a scheme to take over as a federally run 'public utility' the entire food and fibre economy — from the oil well, fertilizer factory and tractor works back to the farmer — and then forward to processing plants, retail stores and the consumer's table."

As was mentioned on the pages of last month's ***Carolina Farmer,*** cooperatives aren't formed just for the fun of it. Organizing and operating a cooperative is hard work. They come into being only when the profit system isn't working properly. If the "private business concerns" the Chamber is so fond of extolling are performing satisfactorily, then they have nothing to fear from the cooperative program. But if these concerns are failing to function in a way that insures fairness to all, then cooperatives may be the tonic that is needed.

Remember, too, that — in spite of what power companies and the Chamber say — cooperatives are as much a part of the free-enterprise system as profit companies. The right to do it yourself is every bit as basic and vital to our social and economic system as the right to make a profit.

Certainly, if cooperatives are what is needed to strengthen the farmer's woefully lacking marketplace muscles, then we should encourage their formation and use.

The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 19 August, 1964 No.

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COVER—The attractive lady with th spoon in her hand is Mrs. Doroth Rosser of Sanford, Rt. 7, and the dis she's about to fill is for her husban Wilbur who, along with Central EM Manager Reid Harris, did most o the churning the afternoon w visited her home for a backyard ic cream party. The three youngster impatiently awaiting their tur around the freezer are Carolyn Ha ris, Clarence Rosser, and Lynn Harri For more pictures and ice crear recipes turn to page 16. Photo b Dick Pence.

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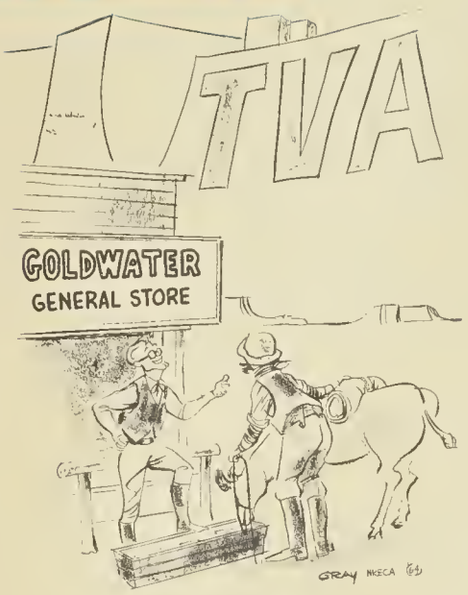
THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Presidential candidates have a habit of "clarifying" their more controversial statements. It's already happening in the case of Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee, and his statements concerning the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Since TVA has long had the support of both parties—and, in fact, was in large measure the creation of Republican Senator George Norris—it will be especially interesting to watch the development of Goldwater's "sell TVA" pronouncements.

So that you'll have your own scoreboard and can keep up with the game the next few months, listed below are some Goldwater quotes concerning TVA.



"We're all out of buggy whips, but we have a dollar special on dams."

In a Senate speech on Aug. 9, 1957, he said: "TVA was conceived in socialism, born during a period of economic chaos and has been nurtured and expanded in deceit."

In a speech on July 20, 1961, he said: We should sell TVA to private interests even if we could get only $1 for it."

In a **Saturday Evening Post** article by Stewart Alsop, August, 1963, Goldwater said: "You know, I think we ought to sell the TVA."

To which the reporter asked: "You really do?"

And Goldwater replied: "Yes. Yes, I do."

In a letter to Rep. Richard Fulton, dated Sept. 30, 1963, Goldwater said: "I am quite serious in my opinion that TVA should be sold."

In a November, 1963, statement on selling TVA, he said: "I meant it then. I mean it now."

Interestingly enough, it now turns out that he didn't really mean it at all. Since making all of the above statements, the Senator has said that only parts of TVA should be sold and then only on a combined private-public basis.

I'll bet he won't campaign in Tennessee even with a plank like that one. And I wonder what will happen to his idea to "abolish the REA" when his campaign hits rural America.

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*

► We sure enjoy THE CAROLINA FARMER. I look first for the recipes. Vicki (my daughter) looks for "Hale!"

Mrs. Harvey Clark
Rt. 2, Box 320
Stoneville, N. C.

Please send me your recipe folder on "9 Easy Ways to Cook Eggs." I enjoy THE CAROLINA FARMER very much. I am a member of the French Broad Electric.

Mrs. John Deyton
Route 1, Box 323
Bakersville, N. C.

We like your magazine fine, only wish there was more of it.

Mrs. Rufus A. Coltrain
Route 1, Box 289
Oak City, N. C.

Always look for patterns in The Carolina Homemaker.

Mrs. E. G. Harrison
P. O. Box 1967
Raleigh, N. C.

I enjoy reading all the articles in THE CAROLINA FARMER.

Mrs. Bedford Bailey
Route 2
Selma, N. C.

I enjoy reading THE CAROLINA FARMER . . . many thanks for the patterns and recipes.

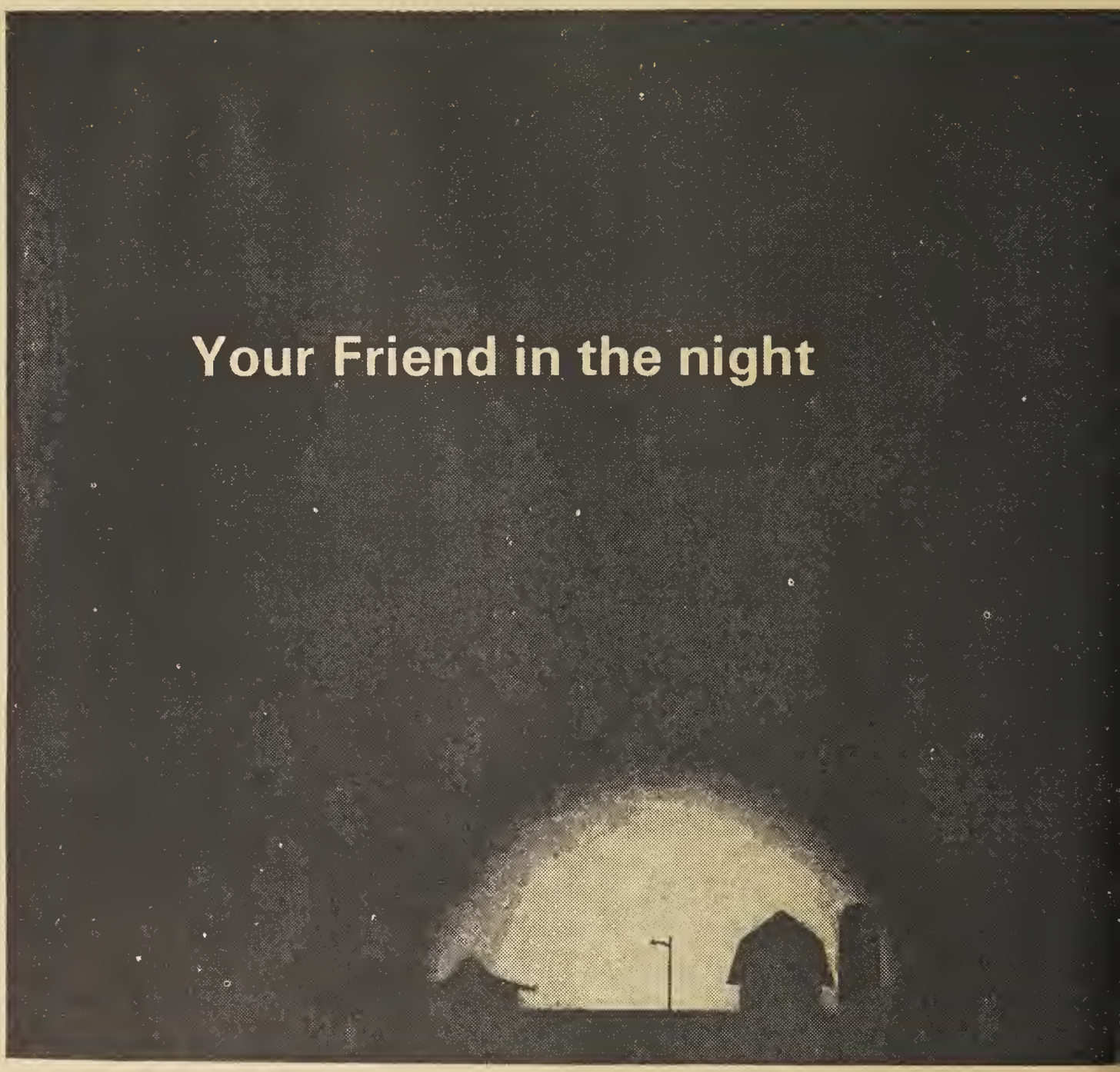
Mrs. H. C. Cagle
R.F.D. 1, Box 405
Asheboro, N. C.

I think THE CAROLINA FARMER is a wonderful magazine.

Mrs. Elbert Jackson
Route 1, Box 111
Supply, N. C.

Your publication, THE CAROLINA FARMER, is enjoyed very much by my family and also by me. In order that we may be assured of future delivery, would you please correct my name and also change the mailing address to my home address.

Mr. William G. Allen, Jr.
7036 Dorn Circle
Charlotte, N. C.



Here's the vision you need for after dark chores . . . plus peace of mind after you go to bed.

Why wonder and grope and stumble when an automatic dusk to dawn flood light turns night into day.

No installation cost. For only pennies a day you can work or play with complete safety after dark . . . and safeguard your property as well.

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TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

. C. Brown Jr.

ARGAIN BASEMENT GREATNESS

THE REPUBLICAN National Convention endorsed rural electric co-peratives at its convention last month; however, the REA plank in its latform was much weaker than the plank sought by the co-ops through eir national organization.

The plank simply offers "continued support of farmer-owned and operat-l cooperatives, including rural electric and telephone facilities."

The mildness of the Republican endorsement reflects Senator Barry Gold-ater's lack of enthusiasm for REA. Senator Goldwater, department store vner and the convention's nominee for President, has stated his belief that REA has outlived its usefulness." He feels it "should be dissolved or made pay its own way." He also advocates the sale of TVA.

One can understand Barry Goldwater, the department store owner, ming to the conclusion that REA has not paid its own way. It is difficult imagine a man of Presidential calibre reaching the same conclusion. evertheless, there's no guarantee that Presidents always turn out to be of residential calibre. In this day of strong world adversaries, one just prays at they are.

THE RUSSIANS under Krushchev have discovered what America did 28 ars ago. That is, no country can be strong and great for long when it its a vast part of its productive potential to what a man produces with s hands and a horse. We read where Krushchev is having quite a few ubles on the home front because of the Soviets' preoccupation with space ots and armament, and not enough attention to such creature comforts food. He has been quoted as being envious of our Rural Electrification ogram.

Twenty-eight years ago, America decided it was folly to relegate 90 out every 100 farmers to a manual economy when our nation possessed the hnology and resources to put a powerhouse in their hands. Led by giants both political parties, our nation embarked on a policy of the full velopment of our natural resources. As a result we opened up unlimited portunities in areas once capable of little more than subsistence farming. erica in the '30's found a new frontier, and conquered it.

(Continued on next page)

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

(Continued from page 7)

Our nation created its greatest monuments in the TVA, the great Wester Reclamation projects, and the REA; and in doing so it unleashed th strength and industrial capacity which made it the victor in World War I Without the tremendous power production of the TVA, there would n have been the aluminum for our air armadas which destroyed Hitler industrial capacity, nor for the development of the atom bomb whi brought the war to a sudden and unexpected close.

TO SUGGEST that REA hasn't paid its way betrays an intellect whi is too small to perceive the difference between the goal of the departme store and the national purpose of American democracy. Such an intelle can suffice for some jobs. It can create admirable personal wealth. It c belong to a man of courage, charm, and morality. It doesn't seem to be the head of a nation which is the beacon of democracy for younger gover ments seeking a model. How brightly our beacon shines depends upon h well American democracy serves the millions of its "little" people—not the size of the bank account of those who might profit temporarily fr the sale of TVA or the destruction of REA.

To propose the sale of TVA or dissolution of REA carries with it immediate question at home and abroad: For whose benefit do we sell destroy?

The proposition itself, and the answer to the question, should be famil to students of Americanism. America was the refuge from plutocratic cieties where government was used only to further enrich the rich. T great sharing of matcrial wealth in America burgeoned from rebelli against this unwise use of government; and individual economic opportun has been protected time and again by national policies directed agai monopoly, price-fixing, and other conspiracies of special interests to wax at the expense of the general public.

AMERICA HAS grown great, and its people prosperous, under lead who sewed the seeds of opportunity among the great masses of our peo In recent times, George Norris, Teddy Roosevelt, and FDR stand out— Republicans and a Democrat who could read history, and see the s destruction of plutocracies whose leaders thought only of power, ne greatness.

The Roosevelts and Norris were men who probably would have b failures as department store owners, but they knew America's mission, they measured the worth of the government's investments in the stren of the nation and the lives of the people who paid the bills. I'm sure t would never have tried to justify REA, or any program initiated for public good, in terms of a department store balance sheet.

The Wind Is Replaced

By HARRY WILSON
Electrification Advisor, Rutherford EMC

WINDMILLS—thanks to rural electrification—are becoming a thing of the past. Take the history of the one that stands motionless over the home and farm of Mrs. A. A. Carpenter on Highway 150 betwen Shelby and Waco.

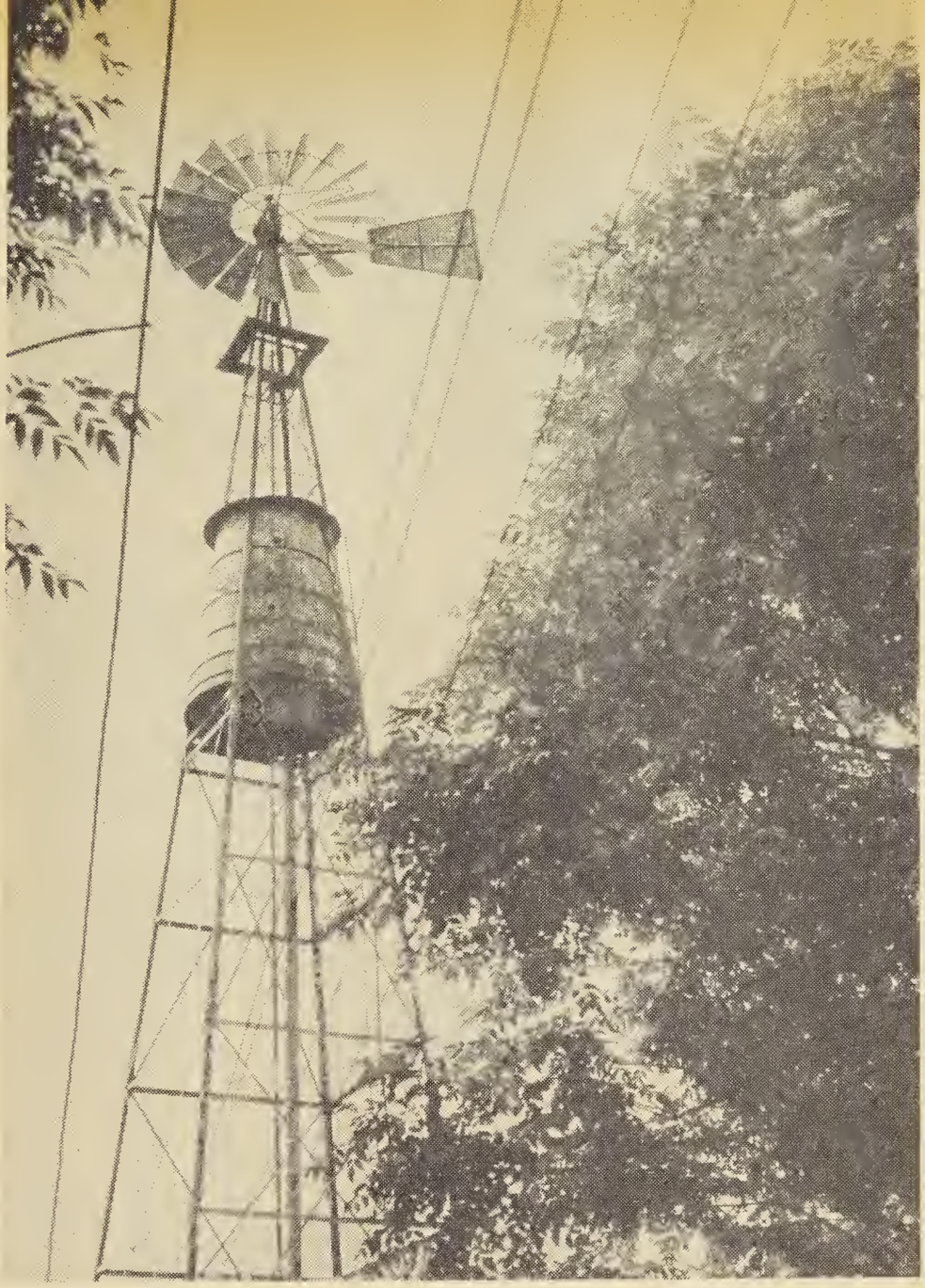
The windmill supplied running water to the home for nearly 20 years. In the late 20's, Carpenter decided to build his dream house. Electricity wasn't available to the home then—although the power company had a line within a half-mile of the place—but Carpenter had the foresight to have wiring and plumbing installed at the time the house was built.

For five years he pumped water by hand, but in 1934 he turned to the windmill. He ordered it from Batavia, Ill., and it came into the now-extinct Waco depot. With a team and wagon, Carpenter hauled the bundles of steel, boxes of nuts and crates to the farm. It aroused interest and speculation in the community, but with the knowledge gained as a young man constructing steel bridges, Carpenter was able to transform the huge pile of parts into an economical and useful farmhand.

The windmill cost $350—and its annual operating cost was 75 cents, the price of a quart of oil for its gears.

In 1940 Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation extended its lines to the Carpenter farm, but the windmill continued to supply water until June of 1951. Then Carpenter felt his age prohibited him from climbing the tower to oil and maintain it, so he installed an electric pump. Ironically, he died three days later.

Mrs. Carpenter still lives in the home. She notes that they got along better than the average farm family because of the windmill, but she has a great appreciation for the electric service she receives from Rutherford EMC. ◄



The 750-gallon tank on this idle windmill on the A. A. Carpenter farm now serves as a haven for birds.

The windmill is still visible above the Carpenter "dream house"—which was built complete with wiring 12 years before electricity was available.

MY SECRET WITH *Lucinda*

By MARTHA CARTWRIGHT PAU

SOMETIMES even now folks tease Mom about the time Sunday slipped up on her. Especially the older ones, and it's a day I can recall vividly also, because that was the day I shared my secret with Lucinda.

We all were so busy all the time that we would lose out on the days of the week. Sometimes while working in the field together, we would get to wondering which day it was. Mom usually straightened us out, though. If she said Tuesday or Thursday, or no matter which, it was accepted as correct by the rest of us. You see, we didn't have a radio blaring out the news, time, or day of the week in those days—along with which is the best detergent and so on, like there is today. We knew, though, which was the best and only detergent for us: lye soap applied with a little elbow grease. It was tested, tried and true.

Mom lost count of the days one week though, and we went through Saturday thinking it was Friday. This was a double tragedy, since we lost our free afternoon. Even the hired help usually got Saturday afternoon off.

It also very near kept us from church on Sunday morning. Dad and we children, Glen and Dave—the boys—and Nan and I—the girls—were up to our necks in work, replanting corn on the five-acre tract back of the house. Mom, with her sleeves rolled up, and every window opened for airing, was just getting ready to set the house in order for the weekend, when she happened to look toward the road and saw Elder Bishop going by on his bicycle. Amazing, she thought! That bicycle usually never got an airing only on Sunday, when he rode it to church. Dad saw him about the same time, and he stood stock-still a full 10 minutes in deep perplexity. But when the Model T's of the neighborhood began to roll by, Dad left the field and took a stand at the side of the road. He waited there until he saw old Mr. Stickney's old blue Star coming, then he raised his hand. That was when we all learned that it was Sunday.

I won't say that we didn't leave a spot of dirt here and there, b that was the fastest "washing u we ever did, I'm sure.

DUE to the hurry to get dress in time, Mom even allowed to use the "pure" rain wa she had caught in a barrel whi she kept at the corner of the kit en.

It took Dad a little longer th the rest, because he had to ya some bags of fertilizer out of t old pickup truck to make room us children.

Finally though we were on way, but I can say frankly t we didn't look our best. were halfway to the church wh Nan discovered that her skirt v on wrong side out, so the b made a screen around her wh she made the change.

Usually, I rode in the back w the other children so I could everything, but that morning, to the hurry, I guess, I clim in the cab with Mom and Dad.

Mom kept saying over and o "Steve, how did it happen?" T she would start counting the d

ff on her fingers like: "Monday washed, Tuesday I planted the arden seed, Wednesday I helped t the church." For the life of her, hough, she just couldn't remember what she did on Thursday.

It was while she was counting he days off on her fingers that got to noticing how rough and ed they were. Each time she licked off a day it seemed to dd another wrinkle to her poor ld work-worn hands. I became o concerned about it that I hardly new when we reached the church. f course, Mom would have put e at ease in a moment, had she nown what I was thinking. She ould have been proud of a hand hat showed its worth. But she idn't know, so I worried on.

Somehow, to my ten-year-old ay of thinking, the over-worked ands meant an over-taxed brain, ence the direct cause of confus- g the days of the week.

After a while I became more ational and more aware of what ie preacher was saying. His sub- ct was the "Power of Prayer." Prayer and faith that God will ear is essential for a happy life," e said. And he said, "Pray with- ut ceasing, pray for anything ou might have need of. God will nswer—maybe not always the ay we ask it, but the way He nows we need it."

I sat up with a jerk. Could that e the answer to my problem? ray for what you have need of, e said. Goodness, Mom needed lp. She needed something made sier for her.

I LOOKED over at Mrs. Lula Reed's hands, and what a contrast to Mom's. Hers were milky hite and smooth. Once I thought saw her covertly watching Mom's nds. She looked away guiltily hen she saw I was watching.

As I sat there, thinking of Mrs. ed's hands, I got to thinking the lovely house she lived in. e even had a pump in her kitch- , I had heard say. I was even ore convinced that Mom needed lp to make her work easier.

Why not pray for this right w? I asked myself. So instantly closed my eyes real tight, and myself I asked God to make ings easier for Mom. Right away elt better, and when they stood to sing the next hymn I sang just as lustily as Elder Bishop who always stood in front, waving his hands in time to the music.

All the way home from church I kept thinking of my secret. I never told a soul about it but Lucinda. She was our neighbor and helper. She helped Mom with the washing, which they usually did on Wednesday. Other than that she only helped on special occasions, such as Christmas and hog-killing days.

Lucinda had a heart of gold. She was always kind and understanding. So immediately after dinner I ran over to her house. She was sitting out front among her flowers.

Lucinda's house would have been pitiful indeed had it not been for her flowers. But with these, and her kind face, the appearance of the house began to dwindle when you were close enough to see her broad smile.

I hardly knew how to begin. I answered all her questions of how the "serment" was, and how Mom was feeling, abstractedly, hoping she would say something to pave the way. She didn't though, so finally I sat down on the step beside her and just blurted out, "Lucinda, do you believe in prayer?"

"What's ailin' you, chile?" she asked. "Course I believe in prayer. How come you think I'm here in good sound health, with plenty of vittles and everything a body'd need if I don't believe in prayer?"

THEN I told her. She looked at me wisely and said, "Relying on the Lord is good indeed, but your Ma is pretty lucky as it is. With her good health, plenty to eat, and the best set of children for miles around—plus a good man for a husband."

Then on second thought, sensing my earnestness, she said, "Have it your way, honey. There's nothing wrong with asking for things to make life easier for your Ma. I'll tell you, we'll let that be yours and my secret with the Lord."

How happy it made me to have a friend and confidant like Lucinda.

That coming fall, after crops were harvested and debts settled for another year, Dad was able to have a shallow pump put down. He put it on the back porch close to the kitchen and how we children loved that luxury! We would stand there and pump until Mom had to threaten us real heavy for making a mud puddle around the house.

I walked along home with Lucinda the day the pump was put down, and when we were out of earshot of everybody, I said, "Remember our secret, Lucinda?"

"Yes, honey, and it sho' seems to be working already."

Things went along about the same for a few more years, with very little change, except the crops. They seemed to get better every year due to new farming methods and improved machinery.

And then we heard a rumor. Electricity was coming to the country.

"Impossible," some of them said. "What, run lines for miles and miles out in the rural sections? Unthinkable!"

It could happen though, and it did!

The crowning day came for us, the day the men came out and began to put up the light poles. That was the morning I went over to Lucinda's house so early in the morning I had to knock on the door real hard to wake her. "They've come," I told her in a loud whisper. "Lucinda, can you believe it?"

I was so excited I went from one window to another, so as not to miss a step the men took in their spike-soled shoes.

Lucinda tried not to show excitement as she was tying on her starched apron, and placing the dust cap on her head, but eventually she couldn't stand it any longer. My enthusiasm was contagious. She ambled over to the window, talking all the while. "That's guine take a heap o' steps off your Ma and all the other women too, honey. The Lawd is good. You know what I believe: I believe He put it in the mind o' these good men to bring this wonderful thing about. The Lawd could plainly see that we poor folks who live out here and work in the dirt need water and sich, too, jest as well as the city folks."

I tell you, Lucinda and I did enough celebrating for the whole neighborhood. No one had to re-

(Continued on page 20)

The Vanishing American

By CHARLES HOLLAND

THE DAYS of the horse and mule seem to be numbered. Consider that there were 391,-00 in North Carolina in 1944 and nly about 150,000 today. Compar-tive figures for tractors during he same period show an increase rom 30,000 to 150,000.

But Marvin Jarman, one of the ast of a colorful breed of men nown as horse and mule traders, hinks the business is still good or another 20 years. "The mule till has a place on small farms nd in tobacco," he says, "and here are a lot of both in Eastern Torth Carolina."

Jarman operates his business bout eight miles west of Green-ille on N. C. 43. He usually has 00 to 500 mules and horses on and, and at times in the winter ne number will exceed 1,000.

"Feeding is always a problem nd a big expense," he reports. During the winter my feed bill over $1,000 a week and seldom ets under $500 a week in the ummer. You have to keep them ound and feed them well to at-act the buyer, who expects a ood day's work for his dollar."

Of course, all the mules he buys on't make it back to the farm. ast year 125 died and were haul-l off to a tankage plant at Golds-oro. Each week 25 to 100 are lled out and sold to packing ants in Arkansas and Ohio. But e majority come and go as Jar-an trades over Virginia, North arolina, South Carolina and eorgia.

Born down in Onslow County, rman has traded horses and mules all his life. "Kicked? Yes, every time I get careless around one of them. I had my jaw fractured last week when a bunch of them backed into an unlatched gate."

Prices vary a good deal with the weather and season. An average mule will bring $100 to $125 in the spring, and an outstanding pair of mules has brought as high as $800. Horse prices are up a good bit at present, but ponies are down considerably from three years ago.

Each year about 150 to 200 mules are rented at $75 for "the crop."

Jarman's foreman, S. T. Brooks, remembers the hard days of trading when he travelled with his dad and uncle from farm to farm, driving a large herd of mules, horses and a few oxen. "Besides trading stock, we would trade for anything from hay to feed our stock to cured hams to feed our work hands. Trucks to move the stock have made it a lot easier for the horse and mule trader."

Mules have a long history of service to man. The Scriptures tell us that Absalom, when he led a rebel host against his father David, rode a mule. Then again, we hear of the mule at the inauguration of King Solomon. Homer mentioned them in the "Iliad."

Mules far surpass horses in endurance, capability of hard labor, economy in keep, longevity and freedom from disease. A very remarkable six-mule team was fitted out in Maryland in the spring of 1861. They served the Union Army as a unit during the entire war, hauling ammunition and supplies for The Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula Campaign, the Siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, in the swamps of Chickahominy, the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Chantilly. The saddle mule was killed by gunfire at the Gates of Petersburg in 1864, but in August, 1866, two of his mates were still working in one of the best teams in the train. They frequently worked without grain or hay for four or five days and for 24 hours without water.

Most men love horses but few love mules, and at times they are hard to handle. Sometimes a mule will absolutely refuse to move, despite repeated blows and curses; at other times he will work docilely all day.

Mules, for all their prima-donna ways, are extremely intelligent. During western days in dangerous country, mules made excellent lookouts because they were less likely to go to sleep than watchdogs and more likely to wake in a hurry. They could smell Indians, coyotes or wolves long before a dog or a horse could. Plainsmen never ignored the danger signals of a mule's turning toward the direction from which danger might come, holding up his head, cocking his ears and standing still.

A mule will stand more abuse than other animals used in a team. But you will have to work as hard as the mule to get any extra work out of him over an ordinary day's work. ◄

SOME people are paid to risk their lives—others do it for free. Unless you are a big game hunter, a Hollywood stunt man or have a similar hazardous profession, chances are you fall in the second category. Far too many Americans do.

In the United States, someone dies every six minutes because of an accident. According to figures released by the National Safety Council, more than a third of these deaths occur in the place we consider the safest of all—the home. And all but a very few could easily be avoided.

Some vitally important facts were brought out by a recent stud of work and home accidents. Th study showed that the great ma jority of accidental deaths wer due to 15 careless habits. It als pointed out that by changing thes habits, the average America could substantially increase h life expectancy and that of h family.

The steps outlined in this surve are simple and the cost is ne ligible. All it takes are rolled-u sleeves and a little preventiv work. For the sake of yourself ar your family, it is more than wort it. In very real terms, it may a tually save your life.

Fifteen Ways to Save Your Life

• Make sure that all loose or rn carpeting is tacked down omptly. Throw rugs should be cured with nonskid material. airs in particular must be kept good repair and their coverings stened.

• Don't stumble around in the rk. Have light switches, in rking order, near every door.

• Unless you have 20-20 vision the dark, be sure to paint the p and bottom of basement stairs ite for visibility.

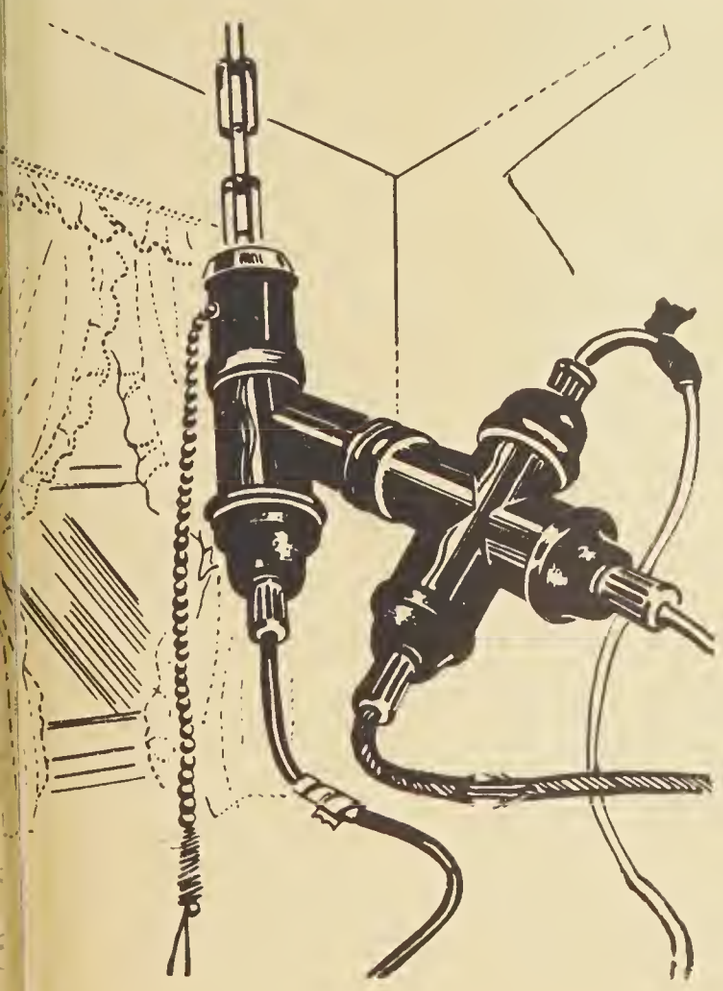
• In case of power failure, keep least four flashlights in easily cessible places around the use. If you have both basement and attic, make it six.

• Prevent bathtub accidents by installing firm grab rails. A nonskid rubber mat makes it safer to stand up in the tub.

• Paint all low wires and fences a bright color or mark them with cloth strips. You'll have a chance to see them in time.

• You might be a whiz with tools, but don't try to fix everything yourself. Let experts who know their business check and repair your electrical appliances.

• Fuse boxes were not meant to operate properly with pennies. Give the pennies to the kids and install fuses that belong.



• Overloaded wiring can make a tinderbox out of your house. Get in touch with your local electric co-op and let them tell you how you stand.

• Fires need fuel to burn. Keep oil-soaked rags and paint in sealed metal containers. Just in case, have nontoxic fire extinguishers handy in basement, kitchen, and other danger spots.

• Some of the finest accident targets are stalled cars at night. Always carry flares in your trunk and a working flashlight in the glove compartment for signaling purposes.

• It might be done in the circus, but chairs and tables were not made for climbing. Use a ladder.

• Don't touch electrical equipment if you are wet. A radio or TV set can deliver a fatal shock, even if it isn't a horror story you are watching.

• If safety shoes and goggles are needed in your work, wear them. They can't do much to save your life hanging in the locker.

• Finally, and most importantly: repair all hazards when they're spotted. Waiting until tomorrow may be too long to wait.

Few of us try to bring accidents on ourselves, but sometimes it seems as if this were exactly what we are doing. By forgetting a few basic rules, we invite the statisticians to include us in their figures.

The most important thing to remember is that all accidents are avoidable. The safety experts have proved it. It's up to the rest of us to make it a reality.

There's not much adventure in an accidental death, whether it occurs in the home, on the road, or at work. It's the kind of adventure all of us can do without. ◄

"How 'bout one more scoop?" If you can resist an invitation like that, you've got more willpower than The Carolina Farmer had when it went to a backyard ice cream party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Rosser, of Rt. 7, Sanford. Little Carolyn Harris, daughter of Central EMC Manager and Mrs. L. Reid Harris, helped Mrs. Rosser dish out generous servings of vanilla ice cream topped with crushed pineapple.

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited By Jennie Layne

A CENTURY or so ago, the famous novelist Stendahl once tasted a bowl of handchurned ice cream and found it so delightful he is reported to have exclaimed, "What a pity this isn't a sin!"

Well, thank heavens, ice cream has never been classed among the seven deadly sins—not even by our most zealous reformers. But if it had, I'm afraid there would be little hope for any of us, for ice cream—once the dish of kings and monarchs—has become America's most popular dessert food.

Ever since history's favorite fiddler, the Emperor Nero, dispatched his fleetest runners to the hills of Rome for bowls of snow and ice, ice cream in one form or another has steadily risen the ladder of popularity until it now rules supreme on tables far and wide.

Just about the best ice cream to be found anywhere in the world can be made in your own backyard with the help of an ice cream freezer and some willing hands to turn the crank. Or better still, do it the modern way—with an **electric** ice cream freezer.

For a refreshingly cool, deliciously chilling dessert, treat your family to a dish of "old-fashioned" homemade ice cream. Just try one of the delightful ice cream or sherbet recipes that follow and watch the mercury fall.

French Ice Cream

4 cups light cream
3 eggs, separated
2 teaspoons vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar

Beat egg yolks until smoo add ½ cup sugar, and beat ag until the sugar is dissolved. B egg whites to a stiff froth, a then stir into the yolks and sug Add cream and the remainder the sugar; cook in double bo for 15 minutes or until mixt has thickened. Stir continua while cooking. Cool quickly, flavoring, and freeze.

Serves 7 to 10.

This recipe may be used for most any fresh fruit ice cream simply adding 1 cup of sweete crushed fruit (peaches, bana strawberries, etc.). The fruit should be crushed fine or rub through a wire strainer, in o to prevent the formation of co and icy particles in the ice cr The fruit should be added to chilled mix just before freezin

To make chocolate ice cr add 1½ squares of melted ch late to the other ingredients.

Apricot Ice

3½ cups canned apricots
2¼ cups orange juice
6 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup sugar

Drain apricots and put thr wire strainer of sieve. To cru apricots add orange juice lemon juice. Mix well and

Summer Fun With

Ice Cream

r in sugar until completely dis-
ved. Freeze. Serves 8 to 10.

ape Lacto (Sour-Milk Sherbet)

4 cups sour milk
2 cups sugar
2 eggs, separated
½ cup water
2 lemons (juice only)
½ cup grape juice

Clean-flavored sour whole milk,
ır skim milk, or buttermilk may
used, and it should be sour
ugh to curdle.
Combine the milk and sugar.
k the egg yolks and water to a
n custard. Add the beaten egg
ites, and combine this mixture
h the milk and sugar. Add the
it juices, and freeze.
our-milk sherbets of other fla-
s may be made by substituting
er fruit juices for the grape
e called for in this recipe.

ange 'n' Lemon Milk Sherbet

4 cups whole milk
2 cups sugar
1 cup orange juice
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup lemon juice

mbine lemon juice and orange
e. Dissolve sugar and salt into
e mixture; stir these ingre-
ts gradually into milk. Mix
. Freeze.
the milk curdles when com-
d with juices, do not be
med. This will not affect the
re or taste after sherbet is
n.
kes about 8 servings.

We couldn't even persuade Carolyn, her brother Lynn, or Clarence Rosser to put down their spoons long enough to give us a smile. They downed the first dish in short order and headed right back to the freezer for "seconds."

'Curious' Dessert Served To VIP's

ICE CREAM, like so many other things, was brought across the Atlantic by our colonial forefathers. Searching into some personal letters of that day, we find one written in 1700 by a guest of Governor Bladen of Maryland who said, ". . . we had a dessert no less Curious; among the Rarities of which it was Compos'd, was some fine Ice Cream which, with the Strawberries and Milk, eat Most deliciously."

In 1774, the first public recorded mention of ice cream in America appeared in a New York newspaper. A caterer named Philip Lenzi announced that he had just arrived from London and was prepared to supply to the gentry various confections, including ice cream. Caterers and chefs of this era sometimes prepared ice cream for a limited clientele, usually on special order.

President Washington was known as a man of discriminating tastes. He took his liking for ice cream to his home, Mount Verno where he kept "two pewter i cream pots." It is also said th Washington bought "a Cream M chine for Making Ice" when he w in Philadelphia. Sitting on t banks of the Potomac River, loo ing out over the rolling greens Mount Vernon, and eating i cream was apparently a pleasa occupation in the private life our first President.

Among the devotees of ice cre in the early days of the Repub was the social leader and scion the Schuyler family, Mrs. Al ander Hamilton, wife of the fi Secretary of the Treasury. M Hamilton served this delicacy a dinner attended by Presid Washington in 1789. In the count of a ball given by a M Johnson in New York in this sa year, it was stated that "pyram of red and white ice cream w punch and liquors, rose, cinnan and parfait amour," were ab dantly provided and relished the guests.

Other famous men who were sponsible for founding our co try and conquering our front depended on ice cream to ligh the burdens of state and v General Wayne, hero of the Ba of Fallen Timbers, describes a ner he and his officers enjo after returning from a camp in the West.

"Officers waiting only enough to wash away travel st sat at a table to dine sumptuo on roast venison, beef, boiled ton, duck, raccoon, o'poss mince and apple pies, plum c floating island, and to cap jubilation, dishes of ice crea dainty which the Army had seen since it left the East."

The "Louisiana Courier," i edition of April 20, 1808, ca this notice:

"NOTICE"

"Ice creams may be had at Coffee-House every day tween the hours of 12 and o'clock."

Dolly Madison, wife of

Tips on Using Your Freezer

1. Thoroughly cool the mixture (in freezer can, if possible) after it is prepared. For best results, chill in refrigerator for a few hours, or even overnight, before freezing. This will improve both flavor and texture.

2. Fill freezer can only ⅔ full; otherwise, there will not be enough room for the expansion of the mixture which occurs when air is beaten in by revolving dasher.

3. To pack freezer tub, use 8 parts of crushed ice (the finer the ice, the faster the freezing process) to 1 part of coarse rock salt. Allow to stand for 3-4 minutes before turning crank.

4. Turn the freezer crank slowly at first, faster as first signs of slight resistance are felt (as mixture begins to freeze). Fast freezing helps to produce a smoother cream.

5. Before removing cover of freezer can, allow all water to drain from tub, but do not remove can from ice. Wipe off lid of container carefully before removing. Remove dasher making sure that no salt or water gets into freezer can. Scrape mixture down from sides of container, packing it into bottom of can.

6. Replace lid after covering top of container with several layers of waxed paper. Quickly repack freezer tub with mixture of cracked ice and ice cream salt, this time using 4 parts ice to 1 part salt.

7. Plug drain hole in bottom of freezer tub with cork or folder waxed paper.

8. Place a heavy piece of cloth or paper (old carpeting or newspapers will do) over the freezer and allow ice cream to stand until ready to serve. About 2 hours gives best results. ◄

urth President, is generally edited with having introduced e cream at a White House reption. As a climax to her husnd's second inaugural ball in 12, ice cream made of cream om the Madison dairy at Montlier and strawberries from olly's garden was the piece de sistance.

While ice cream had won its ace at an early date in the hisry of our country, it still was a re dish, partly because it was so fficult to manufacture. Some of is difficulty was overcome when lt was combined with ice to lowfreezing temperatures. When olly Madison's servants made the cream served at the inaugural ll, they had to beat it by hand d shake it up and down in a pan salt and ice. This was called the ot freezer" method of making cream.

The first improvement in the nufacture of ice cream was ven to us by a woman, Nancy hnson, who in 1846 invented the nd-cranked freezer. But because ncy Johnson lacked the foreht to have her invention patted, her name does not appear the patent records.

As with many good things, this ndcranked freezer was imitated d "improved" and many other tents were eventually issued for s general type of freezer—just e the one on your back porch.

From **The History of Ice Cream**

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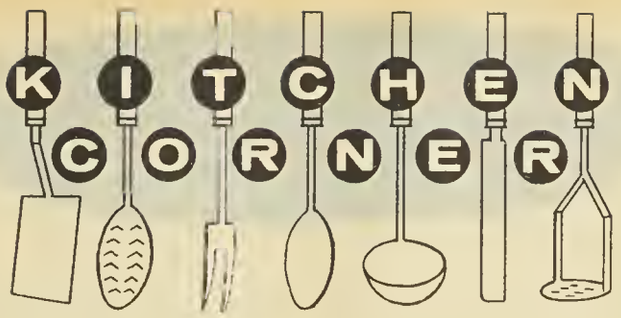

"Peaches 'n' Cream"

If, as James Whitcomb Riley once said, "The ripest peach is highest on the tree," may we suggest you find a ladder and climb until the pick of the crop is within easy reach. When you've finished that little chore, you'll find this month's recipe for "Peach Caramel Sundae" a delightful way to enjoy the fruits of your harvest.

"This recipe is an original," writes Barbara Sue Smith of Rt. 3, Boone. "My neighbor and I 'invented' it last summer. It's easy to prepare and delicious to eat. My family finds it very good on hot summer days, 'specially when I serve it topped with a scoop of vanilla ice cream or freshly whipped cream." Oh, and by the way, if you haven't an orchard in your own backyard, perhaps not even one little peach tree, don't give up. Barbara says that frozen peaches work well in this recipe—the results are still delicious.

A June graduate of Appalachian High School in Boone, Barbara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Smith. Her home is served by Blue Ridge EMC.

To save Barbara's recipe, just clip along dotted line, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and your family: the size of your family, what pleases them most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Barbara Sue Smith
Route 3, Boone, N. C.

PEACH CARAMEL SUNDAE

2½ cups fresh (or frozen) peaches
½ cup brown sugar
¼ cup sugar
1½ cups self-rising flour
½ teaspoon cinnamon
⅓ cup butter (or margarine)

Set oven at 350° F. Spread peaches in bottom of baking pan or dish. Set aside.

Sift flour, sugar, brown sugar, and cinnamon together. Cut in butter (or margarine) with pastry blender until mixture is the consistency of corn meal. Spread over peaches. Bake for 30 minutes or until golden brown.

Serve while still warm. Top with scoop of ice cream (vanilla) or whipped cream. Serves 6 to 8, depending on size of servings.

just 'tween you and me

•• by Jennie

"No people has inherited a more naturally beautiful land than we . . . the only trouble is that we are about to turn this beautiful inheritance into the biggest slum on the face of the earth."

—God's Own Junkyard
by Peter Blake

I'm on my soapbox again, so one word of warning should be enough. If you're not ready for a full-fledged lecture, you're excused. No apologies, please—just skip on over to the next page, for I really must get this said.

An issue or two ago, I remember telling you how fond I am of the beach (summertime, wintertime, anytime). It just happens to be one of my favorite places and, because of that, I have chosen it only as an example. What I'm going to describe can **and does** happen across the land—along superhighways and on city streets, on country roads, in state parks, on playgrounds and campsites, in fact, throughout this nation we so proudly hail as "America The Beautiful" (?).

Picture first, if you will, the beach as I wish it were—wide, open, clean . . . broken only by sandy dunes and frothy whitecaps . . . windswept, fresh, strewn with shells and willowy grasses. Above the roar and hiss of the breakers, the air is brisk and breezy, only the cries of swooping gulls, the rustle of the reeds, perhaps the clang of a distant buoy can be heard above the swells. Nice picture, isn't it? Try and find it—or, for that matter, any other spot similarly undefiled by the messy, junky clutter we Americans seem to drag in our wake wherever we go.

No, I'll show you what you'll find. Come on, follow me . . . Ooops, careful there, don't stumble over the mountains of discarded beer cans, empty suntan lotion containers, pop bottles, paper plates, paper cups, crumbled cigarette packages, sandwich wrappers, chewing gum papers, empty crates, soggy boxes, bottle tops, yesterday's newspapers, torn magazines, banana peels—you name it, you'll find it (after all, isn't practically everything we use nowadays labeled "disposable"?). And dispose of it we do—to the fantastic tune of $50 million a year, which, mind you, is only a conservative estimate of the cost to remove such debris from a small portion of the major highways crisscrossing the land. And it was paid for with your tax dollars, remember, yours and mine . . .

Now, don't misunderstand me. I don't mean that there aren't some unblemished spots around if you just look hard enough. But they are there simply because we (you and I—citizens of what was once the most beautiful country in the world) are **not.** And if we were, the trashy waste that seems inevitably to follow would appear not because we don't care. Oh, no, we care, but "they" don't. "They" left the mess. Why should you and I clean it up—"they" didn't. The place is already a wreck, an eyesore; our little bit can't hurt.

No, not because you and I don't care. We just don't care **enough.** Nobody else does. Why should we? It's such a bother.

And pretty soon there's nothing left to bother about.

LUCINDA

(Continued from page 11)

mind me it was my time to wa the dishes for a long time to com It was pure delight to watch t sink fill up when I turned the ta

Even Lucinda's house w braced up for the addition of little sink in the kitchen and ligh in each room. "Just humorin and spoiling me for sho'," she sa when Dad insisted that she mu have a share in all that bliss.

ENJOY it we did, especially t fun of trying out each new a pliance one at the time, un we finally acquired the most i portant ones. Soon our work w more like play, compared to t old way.

These added comforts and co veniences get much credit from for the well-being and happine of Mom and Dad in their old a Lucinda, too. Even though sh stooped and gray, she's still ve active and happy.

Several weeks ago I went ho to spend a day with Mom and D It was on a Wednesday—and of the days of the week, I think just a wee bit partial to Wedn day, because of Lucinda. She v there as usual, but not as busy in days gone by.

Once while staring out the w dow, thinking of the past, I to thinking how Lucinda used stand by the wash bench, s suds to her elbows, grumbl about so many overalls to was looked at her then over by Mo new automatic washer, and I k I just had to say again, "Lucin remember our secret?" She sm slowly, and from the glint in eyes, I knew I was in for a g friendly lecture. It came: "D never stop relying on the La honey," she said. "But don't asking for no more easy things your Ma. Jest keep on than Him for what she has. She says, 'Come over Wednesday, usual, Lucinda.' I come, stan around holding my hands. brings in a bunch of clothes puts them in that contrap there, and says, 'Start the w Lucinda.' I reaches over and p es the button."

"Now, do you call that nee help? She ain't foolin' me, sir."

FAMILY FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE
Coordinator of Women's Activities, NRECA

Up the Creek

The shipwrecked sailor on the mid-Pacific islet is e to travel to Patagonia, the Grand Canyon, Paris, the Taj Mahal. This freedom is somewhat re- icted, of course, because he hasn't got a boat! Or airplane. Or a submarine. But he's free, never- less. No one's holding him back.

Officials and spokesmen for investor-owned utili- are offering this same kind of freedom to electric ops. They're telling your senators and your con- ssmen that their firms are ready, willing, and able supply your electric co-ops with all the power need. They're telling Congress that it's quite ecessary to appropriate funds that the Rural ctrification Administration can lend your co-ops ou can build generating stations to produce your power.

Our co-op has pledged itself to Congress and to nation to serve every last home in its area— ether it's two miles or 20 from the nearest neigh- 's. Your co-op has pledged itself to wipe out any erences in electric rates between cities and the ntryside.

o fulfill these pledges, your co-op directors must ch every expense—and the biggest expense is the of power. Of every dollar you pay for electricity, r co-op spends 43¢ just for the power itself.

nvestor-owned utilities—IOU's as Senator Lee calf calls them—tell Congress that your co-op ree to depend on them for electricity. But co-op nbers are afraid they might end up with the same dom the shipwrecked sailor enjoys. They'd be there without a paddle.

e right to generate your own power is insepar- from the enjoyment of low-cost electricity. You t have low rates if you don't hang onto the right enerate your own power.

o-ops are always pushing for cheaper power. In 2, 31 co-ops reduced rates. Last year, 77. So far year, 70 co-ops have cut their rates, and only have found it necessary to raise them.

o-ops won't be free to continue traveling this l to one-cent electricity unless they have REA s available to generate power. They may never ow the money. They may never even consider owing the money. But their right to do so must nimpaired.

me lawmakers in Washington think maybe they ld repeal this right or restrict it in one way nother. They've heard many utility officials say IOU's can supply all the power the co-ops need. rhaps it's time these lawmakers heard your side e story. You know from experience it is virtually ssible to get a firm and final power supply . Only the fact that you may generate your own r protects your co-op and insures its getting a nable wholesale power rate.

Free Patterns

THE CAT'S MEOW . . . is just one way to describe this fantastic feline, who earns her keep helping to keep your napkins folded and neat. You can crochet this little kitten napkin holder and her twin sister, a kitten pot holder, for your kitchen very easily. But be prepared — all your friends will want kittens just like yours. They're irrestible! For free directions, send your request for Leaflet No. S 927, with a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope, to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

A TRIP ON NOAH'S ARK . . . is in store for for your little girl each time she wears this delightful little pinafore that you can embroider yourself. Worked mostly in the cross-stitch, anyone can make this pinafore easily. The nicest thing about it is that it's so perfect for those "back - to - school" d a y s which are right around the corner. For your free directions, just send your request for Leaflet No. PE 2338, along with a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope, to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh.

To: The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

____Leaflet No. PE 2338_____Noah's Ark Pinafore

____Leaflet No. S 927____Kitten Napkin & Pot Holder

My Name Is _____

Address _____

_____

Comment, If Any _____

The Name of My EMC Is _____
(Your Electric Membership Corporation)

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9020—Wear this style as duster, time dress or beach wrap. Printed tern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size takes 3¼ yards 39-inch fabric. 3

815—"Square Dance"—a delightful patch quilt. Alternate blocks as shown, using 4 fabrics. Just 2 patch patterns. Charts pattern pieces; yardages; directions. 25¢

DRESS PATTERNS 4591, 4946, 9020, 4511 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each.
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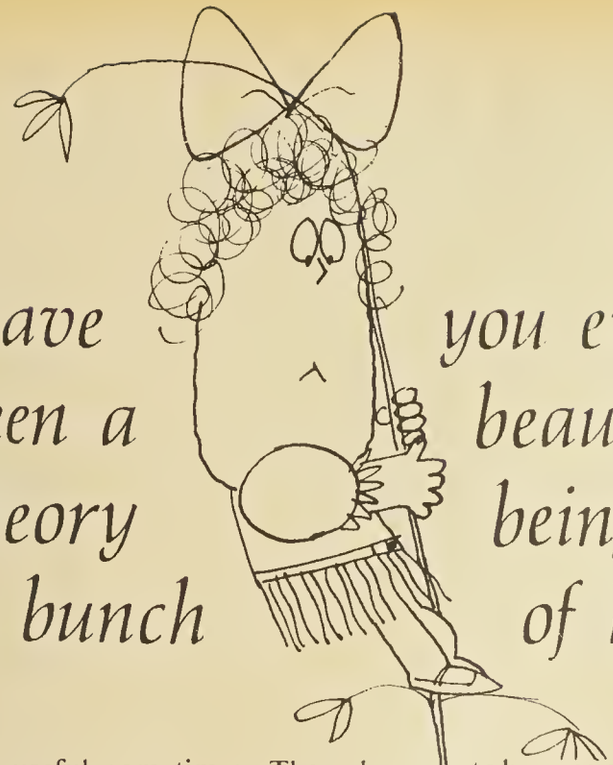
Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to:
CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

New Quilt Book with 16, yes 16, Complete Quilt Patterns including a Presidential coverlet. 32 colorful pages of pieced and appliqued favorites. Send 50 cents.

4511—Neat shirtdress with tou bias trim; six-gore skirt. Printe tern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



have you ever seen a beautiful theory being treed by a bunch of hard facts?

es are mighty useful sometimes. They do an ous variety of jobs, from predicting the weather lding ships. Theories help us explain things we nderstand.

e real test of a theory is whether or not it *works.* mes a theory sounds good and looks good, but esn't have anything to do with the facts.

es of this sort about the rural electric co-ops in te have been floating around for years. These s have been using some mighty big words, like nterprise," "government ownership," "freedom," y," and so on. But when the dust has settled, found that a lot of folks just don't know the out North Carolina's electric co-ops.

that the theories don't get too far away from we'd like to offer these facts about rural elec- ops:

electric co-ops are owned, operated, paid for, and ed by local people. There are 33 co-ops in North a, serving 218,000 families, farms, and businesses.

ops borrow capital from REA, a lending created by Congress. The terms of the e 35 years at 2 percent interest.

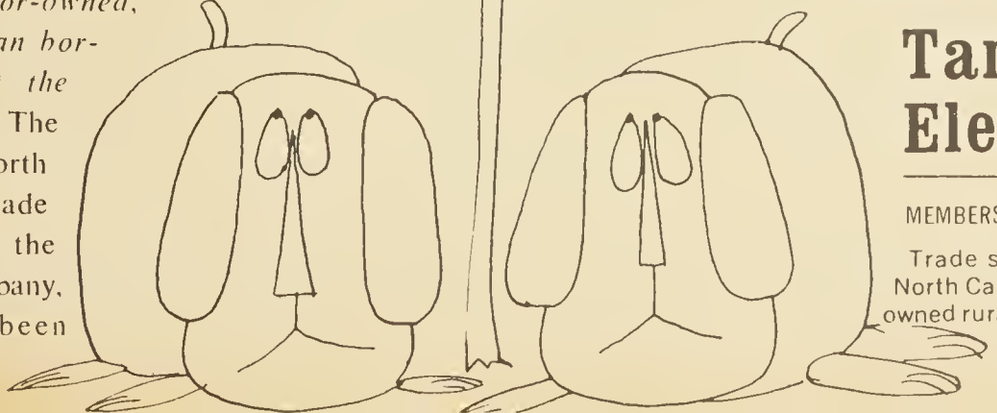
te, or investor-owned, companies can bor- EA funds at the terest rates. The A loan in North a was not made -op, but to the r Power Company, has since been taken over by Carolina Power and Light Company.

• *The co-ops and private utilities are offered this interest rate in return for a commitment to provide electric service to any unserved area—regardless of how remote it may be.* This concept is known as "area coverage." The original purpose of REA was to provide a financial incentive to private power monopolies to supply electric power to rural areas. When these companies still refused to do the job, rural people pitched in to do it themselves, by forming electric cooperatives.

• *Electric co-op rates are set by their own customers.* These customers govern the operation of their co-ops themselves, through boards of directors which they elect.

• *Electric co-ops do not make a profit.* They are forbidden to do so by law. Margins remaining after operating expenses are returned to the consumer. Through 1962, about $3 million had been returned to members.

• *Co-ops do not generate their own power (except on the Outer Banks).* Though they are legally able to generate their own electricity, North Carolina's co-ops buy their power from commercial power companies. Last year they bought about $10 million worth of power from the private companies, and along with it paid about $2½ million of the power companies' tax bills.



Tarheel Electric

MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Trade service association of North Carolina's 33 consumer-owned rural electric cooperatives

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Sticky doors often are a household nuisance but they needn't be. Doors stick for a number of reasons, but a little bit of trouble-shooting probably will show what's wrong in a hurry.

Homecraft specialists have a few suggestions. They say that the first thing to check around sticking doors is the hinges. If the hinge screws are loose and won't hold securely, remove them and pack the holes with steel wool, wood plugs, plastic wood or wood dough.

Slipping a cardboard shim behind the bottom hinge may eliminate sticking in that area. Loosen the hinge on the wall side, insert the cardboard filler to level the hinge, and replace the screws.

If the hinges or loose screws obviously are not the cause of door binding, then most likely some part of the door edge is protruding farther than it should.

This is where portable electric tools come in handy. It's best to remove the door and smooth the binding surfaces with an electric sander or the sanding accessories of an electric drill or polisher.

Taking a door off its hinges can be done best by first slipping a block of wood under the outer corner to take the weight off the hinges. After you've done this, tap the hinge pins out, taking out the bottom one first. When replacing them, put in the top pin first.

If the door is sticking only slightly at the bottom, push a piece of sandpaper under it and move the door back and forth a few times.

Know Your Interest Rate

When you make a credit purchase, do you know the rate of interest you'll be paying? Chances are you don't.

You can find out by following these three steps:

1. Multiply the total charge for the credit (in dollars) by the number of payments you will make in one year. Then multiply that figure by 2.

2. Add 1 to the total number of payments you are to make. Multiply that figure by the amount of credit (the loan or balance after down payment) in dollars.

3. Divide the result of Step 1 by the result of Step 2 to find the actual rate of simple interest.

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• ANNUAL MEETING

HAYWOOD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, Aug. 29 at the East Waynesville Elementary School in Waynesville. Program will begin at 10:30 a.m. Gwyn B. Price, Chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, will be the speaker. Approximately $700 in FREE prizes.

WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, Oct. 2 at 7:30 p.m. in the Pantego School Auditorium. Business, entertainment and FREE prizes.

PEE DEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, Aug. 21 in the Rockingham Ball Park in Rockingham. The audience participation type of program will begin at 7:15 p.m.

DAVIE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, Sept. 5 at 1:30 p.m. on the Masonic Picnic Grounds in Mocksville. Speaker is William T. Crisp. Approximately $3,000 in FREE prizes will be given away.

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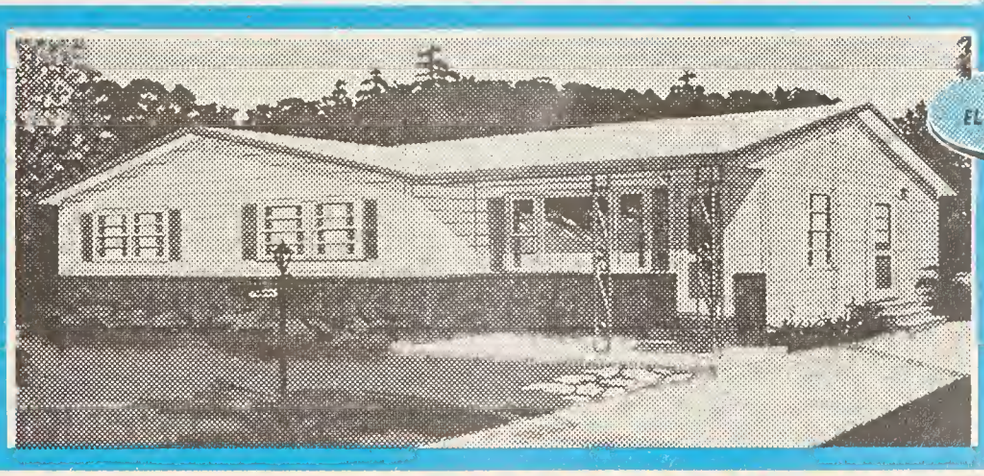

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